



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

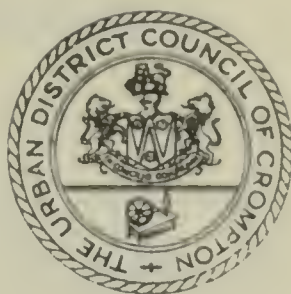
AND THE

Senior Public Health Inspector



1971





URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CROMPTON

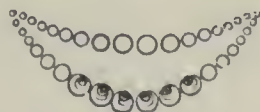
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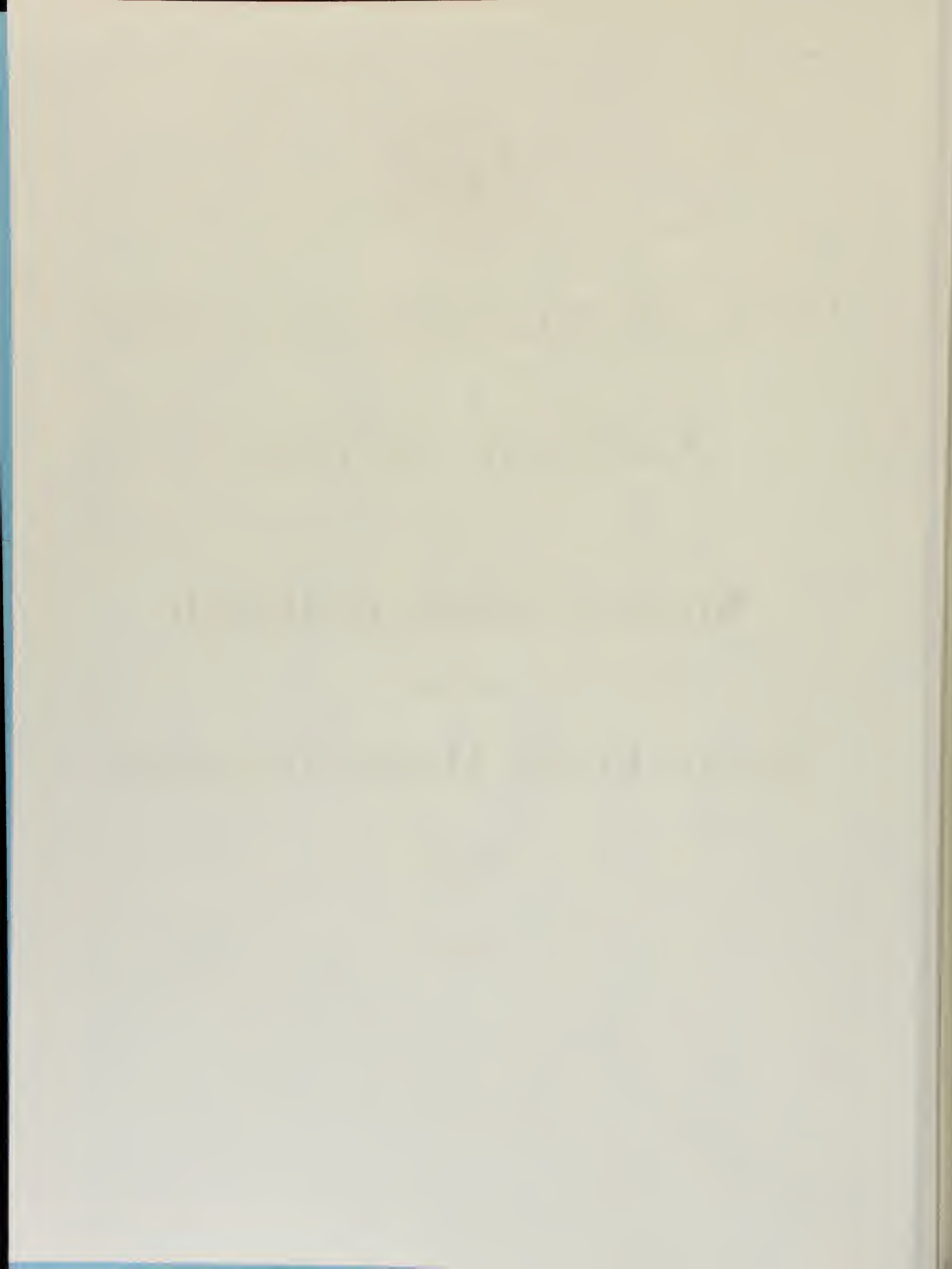
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1971



C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Members of the Public Health Committee 	2
Staff of the Public Health Department. 	3
Introduction by The Medical Officer of Health 	4 - 5
General Statistics.. 	6
Vital Statistics	7 - 9
Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Notifiable Diseases..	9 - 10
General Provisions of Personal Health Services	11 - 13
Introduction by The Senior Public Health Inspector 	14 - 15
Environmental Health 	16 - 21
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	16 - 21
Housing. 	22
Inspection and Supervision of Food... 	23
Statistical Tables.. 	24 - 43

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.

1	Comparative Table of Vital Statistics.. 	24	
2	Causes of Death 	25 - 26	
3	Deaths - By Age Groups 	26	
4	Infant Mortality 	27	
5	Prevalence of Infectious Diseases 	28	
6	Infectious Diseases - Yearly Totals 	29	
7	Cases Notified and Deaths from Tuberculosis.. 	30	
8	Summary of Visits and Inspections 	31 - 32	
9	Houses - Sanitary Conditions 	33	
10	Factories and Workshops 	33	
11	Factories Act, 1961.. 	34	
12	Rodent Control. 	35	
13	Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.. 	36	
14	Housing Statistics... 	37 - 39	
15	Food Premises and Registrations.. 	40	
16	Animals Slaughtered and Inspected 	41	
17	Other Food Inspected. 	42	
18	Samples obtained for Analysis (L.C.C.).. 	42 - 43	

CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1971 - 1972

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Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector -

RAYMOND E. WHITTLE, M.A.P.H.I., A.INST.P.C.
*(a.b.c.d.)

Pupil Public Health Inspector -

ALAN TAYLOR *(e.)

Clerical Staff -

MRS. LILIAN CHADWICK (Part-time)

MISS SUSAN TURBERVILLE

NOTES

- * (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
- (b) Meat and Other Food Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
- (d) Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
- (e) Intermediate Certificate of the Public Health Inspector's Education Board

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the Year 1971

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health of the district for 1971, which I hope will be, as in the past a useful source of reference. The details of the year's activities are described in the first part of the report followed by tabulated details.

The urban district still continues to develop, the mid 1971 estimated population being 17,200 whereas the preliminary census figures of the Registrar General's 1971 census gives the district a population of 17,005. This is 1,055 more population than in the 1970 figures, and over 4,500 people more than the 1961 figures for the district. This population growth indicates the new housing developments which have taken place within the district. The Census breakdown of the 1971 figures into various age groups is given in the text of this report together with details of neighbouring districts.

There were 313 births during the year, 13 less than in 1970 giving an adjusted birth rate of 21.7 compared with the National figure of 16. The birth rate is now falling as compared with more recent years, indicating a more settled population. There were 6 infant deaths under one year giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 19, which compares with the National Rate of 18. It must be remembered that in the Urban Districts all vital statistics tend to fluctuate more readily than in the heavier populated County Boroughs and comparisons need to be made over several years.

A total of 195 deaths was registered during 1971, a decrease of 16, giving an adjusted death rate of 13.1 as compared with the National Rate of 11.6.

There was a decrease in the Infectious Diseases notified in 1971, 162 as compared with 214 in 1970, the majority of these cases being the 134 measles notifications. Measles still remains at present one of the main causes of morbidity among young children. Immunisation is available against the disease, and parents are slowly beginning to accept this for their children. Routine immunisation is also available against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, either through the General Practitioner or at the Local Health Clinic. These injections are offered to all children and parents are urged to accept this protection for their children. An 80% acceptance rate is desired to ensure adequate community protection. Immunisation against rubella (German Measles) is also available

for girls, ages 11 to 13. The policy regarding routine vaccination against smallpox was altered by the Department of Health during 1971 and it is now no longer offered routinely to infants. "At risk" groups are still offered smallpox vaccination. The control of smallpox if a case should occur would have to be by adequate general public health measures involving constant tracing and general surveillance.

The housing clearance programme continued slowly and the talks on refuse disposal continued with the neighbouring authorities. A report was finally submitted by the Refuse Disposal panel, but much work still remains in this field.

During 1971, the proposals for Local Government Reform were made known by the Government and it became clear that Environmental Health was to remain within the sphere of the New Metropolitan District of which Crompton becomes part. The Public Health Inspectorate was to be located within one of the departments of the New Streamline Districts, the office of Medical Officer of Health to disappear. Various steering committees and officer's panels have now been established and are working very hard to provide information for the general steering committee, to try and make the transfer, and most important the services to the public to go as smooth as possible in 1974.

The final document on the Unification of Personal Health Services is expected shortly but it is apparent that the Local Authority Personal Health Services will be included along with local hospital and general practitioner services, within an Area Health Authority, its boundaries most likely corresponding with the New Metropolitan District 12f. The "Community Physician" is most likely the doctor to be seconded for advise to the Local Authority Departments to assist with environmental and other health aspects within the sphere of Local Government. The "Welfare" and other Social Services of the Local Health Authority have now been absorbed into the New Social Service Department which was finally established within the Lancashire County Area. On the whole we have to look forward to a "new" future and I am sure all the staff of the Public Health Department will work hard to make certain that it gives as satisfactory a service as Crompton Public Health Department has maintained up to the present, at the same time maintaining services until change over time arrives.

In conclusion I must thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Clerk of the Council, both the present and also Mr. Whittingslow who resigned from this post during the year. I would also like to thank the Senior Public Health Inspector and staff of the Health Department for their continued assistance and support, including the preparation of this report.

Yours sincerely,

GILBERT R. BRACKENRIDGE
Medical Officer of Health

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

July, 1972.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Acres).....	2,865
Population - (a) Census 1971.....	17,127
(b) Registrar-General's (Mid-year 1971).....	17,200
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1971.....	6,606
Rateable Value.....	£560,773
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£5,118

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

The Urban District of Crompton covers some 2,865 acres located on the western slopes of the Pennines on the fringe of the South Lancashire Industrial Area, varying between 550 to 1,300 feet above sea level. It is bounded on the north by the Urban District of Milnrow, on the south and west by the Urban District of Royton, on the south by the County Borough of Oldham and on the east by the Urban District of Saddleworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Much of the outlying area is comprised of agricultural and moor land. In spite of some contraction, textiles remains the chief industry. Other industries include electric lamp manufacture and light engineering.

The district is divided into four wards, North, South, East and West.

The sub-soil is chiefly clay and shale, with sand and rock in places overlying the coal measures.

The district is well served by transport facilities - rail and bus services.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births (Total)..... 313

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	149	151
Illegitimate.....	6	7

Live Birth Rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	18.2
Adjusted Rate..... (Comparability Factor 1.15)	21.7

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births.....	4.6
Stillbirths.....	3
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths.....	9.6
Total Live and Stillbirths.....	316

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)..... 6

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate.....	2	4
Illegitimate.....	-	-

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births.....	19.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births.....	20.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births.....	6.0

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births).....	15.6
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births).....	16.0
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Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths).....	25.6
--	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion).....	Nil
--	-----

Maternal Mortality rate per 1000 live and stillbirths.....	6.0
--	-----

Total deaths (all ages).....	195
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Death rate per 1000 population:-

Crude Rate.....	11.3
Adjusted Rate..... (Comparability Factor 1.15)	13.1

Principal Causes of Death:-

Diseases of Heart and Circulation.....	63
Cerebrovascular Disease.....	43
Cancer (all sites).....	26

DISTRICTS 1971 CENSUS

		CROMPTON		CLADDERTON		ROYTON	
Total Population (Both sexes)		17,005	%	32,395	%	20,305	%
Child popln.	All pre-school (0-4 incl.)	1,805	10.5	2,825	8.5	2,160	10.5
	All school (5-14 incl.)	2,580	15	4,835	15	3,235	16
	Total children under 15	4,385	25.5	7,660	23.5	5,395	27
Total Males 15-64 ("Male Working Popln.")		5,330	31.5	10,185	31.5	6,380	31.5
Females	15-44 "Reproductive population"	3,420	20	6,050	18.5	4,295	21
	45-60	1,515	9	3,290	10	1,695	8.5
Elderly Persons	Females 60 & over	1,660	10	3,680	11.5	1,830	9
	Males 65 & over	690	4	1,545	5	715	3.5
	Total "Pensionable"	2,350	14	5,225	16	2,545	12.5

Note: Numerical totals correct to nearest 5
% expressed to nearest 0.5%

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1 shows the principal annual statistics for the years 1971, 1970, 1966 and 1961.

The number of deaths in 1971 was 195 (as compared with 211 in 1970), giving an adjusted death rate of 13.1 (15.3) to compare with the national figure of 11.6 (11.7). As in recent years the principal causes of death were degenerative diseases of the cardiac and nervous system, cancer and also diseases of the coronary circulation. In general this reflects the increase in the number of old people in the population and the decreased importance of infectious diseases as a cause of death.

Tables 2 and 3 show deaths by cause and age respectively.

Six infants died in the first year of life and Table 4 details causes of infant deaths during the year. The main loss of infant life was through prematurity; at present it is difficult to see how this can be avoided. All pregnant women should be encouraged to attend for Ante-Natal care as early as possible in their pregnancy.

Comparability Factor. This figure is supplied by the Registrar General, and is used to adjust the local crude birth and death rates so that they can be compared with the birth and death rates for England and Wales as a whole.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

List of diseases notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health -

Anthrax	Paratyphoid Fever
Cholera	Plague
Diphtheria	Polionyelitis (acute)
Dysentery	Relapsing Fever
Encephalitis (acute)	Scarlet Fever
Food Poisoning	Smallpox
Infective Jaundice	Tetanus
Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Leptospirosis	Typhoid Fever
Malaria	Typhus
Measles	Whooping Cough
Meningitis (acute)	Yellow Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	

There was a decrease in the number of cases of infectious disease notified, 162 cases compared with 214 cases in 1970. Table 5 sets out the age distribution of persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases, and Table 6 compares the incidence of infectious disease in 1971 with previous years.

Measles.

There were 134 cases of measles in 1971 as against 169 in 1970. Measles vaccination is now available locally, and parents are now more ready to accept the vaccine.

Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

There was only 1 case of dysentery and no cases of food poisoning officially notified. A total of 129 faecal specimens was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis.

As in recent years no cases of diphtheria or Poliomyelitis were notified in the area during 1971. Parents are advised to take advantage of the immunisation which is available to protect against these diseases.

Whooping Cough.

There were 2 cases of whooping cough notified in 1971 as against 10 in 1970 but fortunately these cases were mild, though the cough itself actually lasts for about one month.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 6 cases of scarlet fever in 1971 as against 9 in 1970, again with adequate treatment the disease is usually mild.

Infective Jaundice.

There were 17 cases in 1971 as against 16 in 1970. Infective Jaundice has now been notifiable for two years but it is still not possible to determine the extent of morbidity due to this disease.

Tuberculosis.

No new cases of tuberculosis were notified in 1971. At the end of 1971 there were 12 persons on the Tuberculosis Register, 10 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary.

In general nowadays most cases are notified early and can be satisfactorily treated. The M.M.R. unit is available for X-ray purposes and appointments can be made through General Practitioners.

Meningitis.

During the year 2 cases of meningitis were notified.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ALLIED SERVICES.

HOSPITAL AND ALLIED CLINIC FACILITIES.

Oldham Royal Infirmary and Oldham & District General Hospital provide general hospital services for residents of the district. Cases of Infectious Disease are normally admitted to Monsall Hospital, Manchester. Certain categories of patients are admitted direct to other specialist units in the Manchester area.

The treatment centres for venereal diseases are:-

Oldham & District General Hospital.....	061-624-0420
The District Infirmary, Ashton.....	061-330-1611
The Sparthfield Clinic, Manchester Road, Rochdale.....	9-48333

The Tuberculosis Chest Clinic at Oldham & District General Hospital provides facilities for examination and follow up of patients referred by General Practitioners.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, West Didsbury, Manchester 20.

The Local Health Authority and Allied Services are administered by the Lancashire County Council. For the purpose of Local Health Authority Services, Crompton at present forms part of Health Division 14. The Medical Officer of Health for Crompton is also Divisional Medical Officer and the address of the Divisional Office is "Tylon", Middleton Road West, Chadderton. (Tel. No. 061-624-6251/2). There is also a School Clinic on High Street and certain staff are based there. (Tel. No. SHAW 7114). This Clinic is due for extensive renovation as it is to be made into a Health Centre for use both by the Local Authority Health Services and General Practitioner Services.

MATERNITY SERVICE.

Three midwives are employed to serve this district. Their addresses are as follows:-

Mrs. J. Harris,	'Townhill', Chamber Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 7802)
Mrs. M.A. Williams,	75, Surrey Avenue, Shaw.	(SHAW 6284)
Mrs. E. Bridges,	30, Jordan Avenue, Shaw.	(SHAW 5406)

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal and Post-natal clinics are held at The Clinic, High Street, Shaw, every Wednesday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Tel. No. SHAW 7114).

INFANT WELFARE SERVICES.

Three Health Visitors, Mrs. H.I. Smith, Mrs. D. Hardwick and Mrs. C. Hilton are responsible for the Crompton district and can be contacted at the High Street Clinic.

Two child health sessions are held weekly on Tuesday and Friday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at The Clinic, High Street and one weekly session is held on Thursday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon at St. Andrew's Church, High Crompton. Children are referred from these clinics to the Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic and Dental clinics as required.

Welfare foods such National Dried Milk, Vitamin Supplements are available at the Child Health Sessions.

HOME NURSING.

The District Nursing Service is provided by Health Division 14 and the Nurses covering the Crompton area are now based on the "nursing team" idea, their areas based on the general practitioners practices rather than district areas. The Nurses mainly covering Crompton are:-

Mrs. F. Affleck, 21, Kirkstone Drive, Royton.	(061-633-4599)
Mrs. N. Flynn, 3, Trent Road, Shaw.	(SHAW 7268)
Mrs. B. Moran, 29, Turfland Avenue, Royton.	(061-633-4570)
Miss S. Todd, 43, Albert Street, Royton.	(061-624-2896)

Mr. C.S. Croasdale, 55, Pennine View, Royton (Tel. No. 061-624-6903) is the Male nurse, available for dealing with certain cases.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Two ambulances and two dual-purpose vehicles are based on the Ambulance Station at Moor Street. This station is manned on a 24 hour basis. The Ambulance Service is under radio-control from a Control Centre at Whitefield. (Tel. No. 061-766-6666).

The following services are now administered by the County Social Services Committee and locally by the Divisional Director of Social Services, who at present can be contacted at Divisional Office, "Tylon", Middleton Road, Chadderton.

DAY NURSERIES.

There is one County Council nursery at Kershaw Street, Shaw, with accommodation for 50 children.

MENTAL HEALTH.

The Social Workers are based at the Divisional Office in Chadderton, but are available to give any help needed in the Crompton area.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

There is a Home Help Organiser, whose duties are to co-ordinate the supply and demand of Home Helps throughout the Division. The major part of this service is devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in their own homes.

WELFARE SERVICE.

Residential accommodation for elderly persons in need of care and attention, which they would not otherwise receive, is provided by the County Council in eight homes for the elderly in the Division. One of these homes, Laburnum House, is situated in Crompton.

CHILDRENS ACT, 1948.

The work in connection with certain classes of children who, for one reason or another, are deprived of normal parental care is now carried out by the Social Services Department who have formally taken over all the duties of the ex - Childrens Department.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the Year 1971

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the district and the work of the Public Health Department for 1971.

Once again, a considerable amount of the staff's time was devoted to the problems of refuse collection and had actual records been kept, I have no doubt the results would have been quite startling. Because of certain conditions in the existing incentive bonus scheme, there were difficulties in the preparation of the Work Study Officer's report and all the points had not been resolved when the report was finally presented. It was immediately obvious to the men that the scheme called for a substantial increase in effort and they felt that the extra work was not worth the extra money, not unnaturally their main concern being the final column of their wage packets and not the first. Eventually, a trial period was arranged but the attitude of some of the men led one to believe that it was intended to use this period to prove that the scheme was unworkable rather than to examine its practicability. From a personal point of view, I was of the opinion that the scheme as designed would have been extremely difficult to administer. One appreciates that to cover for every eventuality in a cleansing service is a luxury an authority can probably ill afford, yet plans and schedules can be wrecked any day by vehicle breakdown, sickness, inclement weather etc. etc., and I felt that some of the timings were so tight that almost immediately any of these obstacles arose, a regular seven-day collection would have proved most awkward to maintain. Unfortunately, however, events never allowed my pessimism to be put to the test. The fact that there were times during the year when the service was unreliable meant that there was a sharp rise in the number of complaints and enquiries and I feel it would be very wrong of me not to acknowledge the most patient and courteous way in which the departmental staff dealt with them.

After the fiascos of 1970, it was pleasing to receive assurances of solid fuel supplies for the Winter of 1971/72 and there was no need to repeat the suspension of Smoke Control Orders. It is a great pity that the implementation of the smoke control programme in the district has been delayed on two or three occasions for reasons outside the Council's control but the Council lost no time in expressing its desire to get on with the job and a further area was given priority in the capital programme for 1972/73.

During the year twenty-three houses were represented as unfit and ninety-three were demolished. The bulk of the demolitions were in the Salts Street

area and this finally removed what was probably the worst pocket of unfit dwellings in the district but there is still plenty of work to be undertaken in this field.

A very important event of the year was the publishing of the Government's proposals for re-organisation of Local Government and it became known that Crompton was intended to be one of eight authorities to form Metropolitan District 12(f). The constituent authorities of 12(f) agreed to co-operate with one another and following the setting up of a Steering Committee and a Clerks' Working Group, other panels of officers were formed to collect data on all aspects of local government work. The first meeting of the panel considering "Environmental Health, Shops Acts and Refuse Collection" was held in December. During 1972 regular meetings of the panel have been taking place and the work of this panel and the Markets panel has involved a considerable amount of time as well as an appreciable increase in the department's work load. It is also the main reason for this report being presented rather later than usual.

I must take this opportunity to offer my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement throughout the year. I also express my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation which I have received from the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk, the Surveyor, the Treasurer and their staffs and to my colleagues in the Public Health Department I say a very sincere thank-you for their effort and support at all times.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours sincerely,

A. RENSHAW

Senior Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
SHAW.

July, 1972.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

(A) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1) WATER SUPPLY.

Public Supply. The West Pennine Water Board is the responsible authority for the provision of the water supply for the great majority of premises in the district.

The dry weather in the winter and spring of 1971 produced extremely difficult problems for the Water Board. Restrictions on the use of hose-pipes were imposed very early in the year and though a threat hung over industrial and domestic services for many months, the Board managed to maintain supplies. These conditions also created problems with regard to the quality of the water. The Health Department received numerous complaints about discolouration all of which were referred to the Water Board for attention.

Regular bacteriological and chemical examination of the raw water and the water going into supply is carried out by the water undertakers. Reports were received from the Water Board's Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist on samples taken from the plants serving the Crompton area and also on samples taken at various points within the district.

Private Supply. Fifty-five houses and farms depend on private supplies from wells and springs. The properties are mainly in the outlying parts of the district where extensions to the public main is impracticable and uneconomic. Thirty samples of water from private supplies were taken by the Department and submitted for bacteriological examination. Twenty-three samples were reported as satisfactory and seven were unsatisfactory. Five of the unsatisfactory samples were from one source where the owner of a property was investigating an alternative supply to the one existing. He was advised that he should disregard the contaminated source.

2) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Apart from outlying areas where it is impracticable to lay main sewers, the whole of the district is satisfactorily sewered. Sewage is treated at the New Hey and Low Crompton Works.

The New Hey works is somewhat overloaded and during 1971 it became increasingly difficult to maintain a final effluent of a standard within the River Authority's criteria. With regard to the plan to link the Low Crompton Works with the Royton Urban District Council's Works, very little progress was made except in respect of the design of the sewer system within the Royton boundary.

All the new development which took place in the district was connected to the Council's sewerage system.

3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mersey and Weaver River Authority is the controlling authority for the rivers and streams in the district.

Some flooding from the River Beal took place in the Buckstones Road/Milnrow Road area on one occasion during the year and the Council continued to press for an early start on the River Authority's scheme to improve the full length of the Beal to cater for a 1 in 10 year storm.

4) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection. In the Annual Report for 1970, I commenced this section by commenting that during the year the refuse collection service had experienced more than its fair share of troubles and difficulties. Whilst there was a substantial improvement in 1971, the whole atmosphere of the service was unsettled.

The report of the Work Study Team was delayed until June through trying to iron-out a number of anomalies that had arisen because of the existing bonus scheme. At the initial meeting to explain details of the report, it was apparent that the men were not the least bit enamoured with the proposals and it took many weeks and many hours of informal talking before it was finally agreed to give the new scheme a trial. Before the start of a trial period, an opportunity was given to the men to learn the new rounds as proposed but this did little else but cause confusion in many parts of the district where men were working in what to them was a strange area and the departmental telephones were red hot with complaints about missed bins.

After the commencement of the trial period, it did not take long for it to become obvious that there was a great difference of opinion between the men and the work study team as to what constituted a work study performance rate. A comparison of the existing and the new schemes showed the original one to be somewhat generous in its terms and also that the men were rather more interested in the "job and finish" incentive of the old than the extra cash incentive of the new. Though the men could hardly be accused of being downright obstructive, the degree of co-operation left a lot to be desired, yet at the same time, one had to have some sympathy with their views and feelings. The trial period never really got off the ground and at the end of the year, no progress had been made towards implementing the scheme.

b) Refuse Disposal. Throughout the year, disposal of domestic refuse took place at Oldham County Borough tip. The length of haul and the time set for tipping last loads caused some difficulties on the collection side and also showed themselves to be important factors in the design of the work study scheme. Nevertheless, the arrangement continued to work well and once again the department received excellent co-operation from Oldham's Director of Public Cleansing and his staff.

The tip at Twingates was retained for the disposal of industrial, commercial and certain trade refuse and for Civic Amenities Act purposes. The

measures adopted in the previous year to overcome some nuisances from the tip to nearby residents again proved successful. Only a small number of complaints were received from these residents and these arose when people, who apparently were too lazy to use the facilities provided, dumped rubbish on land near the tip entrance.

During the year, the authority continued to participate in the Study Group set up to investigate the possibility of the establishment of regional refuse disposal to serve Oldham and district. In January, consultants were appointed to conduct a feasibility study of the scheme covering the possible combinations of authorities involved. Negotiations commenced for a site for the proposed plant on the Oldham/Royton boundary and sometime later the owners of the site indicated their willingness to sell the land for this purpose. Complications arose, however, through the new arrangements for the loan sanctions which operated from 1st April, through the withdrawal from the scheme of the Boroughs of Ashton-under-Lyme and Mossley and from the publishing of the draft proposals for the re-organisation of local government which indicated that refuse disposal was likely to become a function of the Metropolitan County Authority and not the Metropolitan District Authority. Nevertheless, progress was made and by November the report of the Technical Sub-Committee was in course of preparation for presentation to the constituent authorities early in 1972.

(c) Salvage. The arrangements whereby loose loads of waste paper were sold to a local merchant came to an end in May when the firm moved to new premises at Bury. A similar arrangement was then made with a firm at Milnrow but this only lasted for a couple of months when, because of the depressed state of the market, the firm decided that the salvage could no longer be accepted unless it was properly sorted and all contraries removed. Facilities for this to be done were not available and with the labour costs involved, it would have been most uneconomic. Enquiries were made in other directions but eventually there was no alternative but to transport the salvage to tip at Oldham. For the remainder of the year, the separate collection of waste paper from the shops in the district was continued but this was purely to give a reduction in the bulk of normal refuse collections.

(d) Refuse Storage. Under the Council's dustbin replacement scheme, 422 bins were supplied. In addition, 115 bins were sold for use at new property or as additional dustbins at existing properties.

The $3\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. capacity plastic bins were again extremely popular and of the total numbers of bins issued and sold, 42% were of this type.

The sack system of refuse storage and collection at the Council's Beal Hey Estate again operated successfully throughout the year. At the Smallbrook Estate, the previously approved system of the use of plastic tubs with sacks as liners was put into operation. One or two residents appeared to be not too keen on the idea at first but by and large there were few problems.

5) OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There were no offensive trades carried on or registered in the district.

6) RAG FLOCK PREMISES.

There were no licensed manufacturers in the district but there was one registered upholsterer. Conditions at these premises were always found to be satisfactory.

7) SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

One waste water closet was dispensed with during the year leaving only two in the district. One pail closet was converted to the fresh water system leaving twenty-nine in the district serving fifty-two properties, all of which are in outlying parts.

8) ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

(a) Industrial. Although there were no serious infringements of the Clean Air Acts by industrial concerns during the year, it was still necessary to keep a watchful eye on chimneys in the district and visits to boiler plants not only served to remind mill engineers of their obligations but also that the local authority intends to maintain, and wherever possible improve upon, the much higher standards already achieved.

(b) Domestic. The Suspension Orders for the Edward Road and Rushcroft Smoke Control Areas made in September, 1970, were operative until 30th April, 1971. Thanks to a fairly mild winter and also due to the suspension of pre-1964 orders by a considerable number of local authorities, the shortages of solid smokeless fuels were not so acute as anticipated and supplies were pretty well maintained to those areas which remained in operation. Fuel was also more readily available in other areas and the expected difficulties following the end of suspension hardly materialised.

The Autumn brought assurances for supplies for the winter of 1971/72 and there was no need to consider further suspension of Orders. The Council were thus able to continue with the Smoke Control Programme with renewed confidence and a further Smoke Control Area was included in the capital programme for 1972/73 submitted to the Lancashire Capital Allocations Committee for financial approval.

(c) Smoke Nuisances. Thirty-five visits were made during the year in respect of smoke nuisances from burning in the open air. Many of these visits were to small industrialists who preferred to use this method for getting rid of waste rather than spend money in transporting the rubbish to tip or engaging refuse disposal contractors, but as a result of the Department's persistence in this matter, most of the previous regular offenders made the necessary alternative disposal arrangements. There were, however, cases where the culprits were individuals, not always from this district, burning the insulation from cable in order to recover the metal and formal action had to be threatened on quite a number of occasions.

9) RODENT CONTROL.

The details regarding infestations of rats and mice are given in Table

12. Of the total number of complaints received, 69% were in respect of mice. Warfarin resistance in mice brought its problems from time to time particularly at premises where it was difficult to obtain the required reduction in the temperature for the successful use of alphachloralose bait but in these situations an alternative anti-coagulant bait brought reasonably satisfactory results. A private company was employed to carry out a sewer treatment and three-hundred manholes on the sewer system were baited using fluoracetamide.

10) DISINFESTATIONS.

During the year, 10 council houses and 21 private houses were treated by the department's foreman for insect infestations. As in previous years, the main trouble was due to cockroaches.

11) DISINFECTION.

Advice on current disinfection was given on visiting cases of notified infectious diseases and free disinfectant was issued as required.

12) SWIMMING BATHS.

The capacity of the plunge at the Public Baths in Farrow Street is 65,000 gallons, supplied from the mains supply. The method of treatment of the water is continuous chlorination, aeration and filtration and the turnover period is four hours.

Eighteen samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological examination, fourteen of which were reported as satisfactory. Of the four unsatisfactory samples, two were as a result of a temporary breakdown in the plant and the other two could probably be attributed to a local contamination in the plunge.

13) FACTORIES.

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 77. During the year, the factories register was brought properly up-to-date. Some amendments were made from local knowledge in addition to the changes notified by the Factories Inspector with the result that there was a reduction in the total for the previous year by ten. Forty-three inspections were made during the year but no contraventions of the Act were noted.

14) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES.

The total number of premises on the Offices, Shops and Railway premises Act register at the end of the year was 77. Of these, 22 received a general inspection and 83 visits in all were made under the Act. Ten contraventions were found and informal action was taken. One accident was reported during the year. The prescribed investigation took place but as the accident was a result of skylarking between two junior members of the staff of a shop, no further action was necessary, the owner having already said all that was needed.

15) NOISE ABATEMENT.

Five complaints of noise nuisances were investigated during the year involving a total of 39 visits. One nuisance was from an industrial premises where tankers were arriving in the early hours of the morning and the noise from pumps during the discharging of loads was preventing nearby residents from sleeping. Informal talks with the management resulted in a change of working schedules and the nuisance was thus abated. Another complaint came from the occupier of a house next door to a launderette. Several day, evening and weekend visits failed to substantiate that a nuisance from the launderette existed but investigations were still being continued at the end of the year. In the three other instances, action could not be taken by the local authority and the complainants were advised to consult a solicitor.

16) ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The two premises in the district licenced under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act were both operated satisfactorily during the year.

17) COMPLAINTS, DEFECTS AND NUISANCES.

435 official complaints were made to the Department during 1971. All were investigated and action taken where appropriate. 461 defects and nuisances were discovered and 479 were remedied.

18) LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were taken against the owners of five houses in the district who had failed to comply with notices served upon them under the Public Health Act, 1936. In each case, the magistrates made an Order requiring the owner concerned to comply with the notice.

(B) HOUSING.

1) INSPECTION AND REPAIRS.

During the year, 528 dwellings were inspected formerly or informally for housing defects and the number of visits made for the purpose was 722. Action was taken under the Public Health or Housing Acts in respect of 57 houses either to remedy defects or to render the houses fit for human habitation.

2) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES.

Twenty-three houses were represented as unfit during the year. Twenty-one were dealt with by means of Clearance Order procedure and Demolition Orders were made in respect of the other two houses.

Ninety-three houses were demolished and seven houses were closed during the year and fifty-two families from unfit properties were re-housed in Council accommodation.

3) APPLICATIONS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES.

The number of applicants on the Council's Housing list at the end of the year was 378, an increase of 31 over the figure at the end of 1970. Of these 378 applications, 231 were for one bedroom, 94 for two bedroom, 44 for three bedroom and 9 for four bedroom accommodation.

4) ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

Forty-two houses and forty-five flats were completed by the Council in 1971 bringing the total of post war Council dwellings erected to 691. The scheme at the Smallbrook Mill site comprising 96 dwellings was completed during the year and contracts were signed for a Special Aged Persons' scheme at Siddall Street comprising 20 dwellings, for work to commence in January, 1972. Proposals were also in hand for four small schemes for aged persons dwellings at Smallbrook Road, High Street, High Crompton and Hunger Hill.

Private development in the district continued and during the year 136 houses were erected bringing the total of privately built post-war dwellings to 2,368.

5) STANDARD AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The Engineer and Surveyor kindly provided the statistics given under this heading.

The Council received 87 applications for Standard Grants under the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 and the Housing Acts, 1961, 1964 and 1969. All the applications were for improvement to the full standard and 73 were approved. Work was completed in 72 cases. Twenty-eight applications were received for Improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1969. Fourteen applications were approved by the Council and work was completed in 8 cases.

During the year, the Council appointed consultants to submit proposals and carry out a preliminary survey of a proposed General Improvement Area.

(C) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1) FOOD HYGIENE.

The regular inspection of all types of food premises in the district was continued during the year. Once more, standards generally were good and where infringements of the Regulations were found, these were only of a minor nature. However, there is no room for complacency in food hygiene work. It is and probably always will be an extremely important section of environmental health and if the standards which are now common place are to be maintained, regular and frequent visits are essential.

2) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(a) Meat Inspection. The one licensed slaughterhouse in the district operated satisfactorily during the year. Table 16 gives the statistics in relation to meat inspection. The standard of the animals slaughtered continued to be high and none was found to be affected by tuberculosis or cysticercosis. Parasitic conditions accounted for the greater part of the total amount of meat condemned.

(b) Inspection of Other Foods. The amount of other foods condemned during the year was 766 lbs. Most of this amount was made up of frozen foods which had to be condemned as a result of breakdowns on two instances of cabinets at a supermarket.

3) MILK SUPPLY.

All the milk supplied in the district is designated and the main supervisory responsibility for the supply rests between the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Lancashire County Health Authority.

Seventy-five samples of milk were taken by the Public Health Department during the year, all submitted for examination for possible Brucellosis infection.

Brucella infection was found to be present in one herd in the district and a notice was served under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, by the Medical Officer of Health, requiring heat treatment of the milk before sale. The notice remained operative until the herd was proved to be free from infection.

4) ICE-CREAM.

There was only one premises registered for manufacture and this was for soft ice-cream. Inspections were made of the premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and also of vehicles operating in the district.

5) FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

Crompton is not a Food and Drugs Authority so that the responsibility for sampling for analysis is that of the Lancashire County Council. The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the details given in Table 18.

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS

		1971	1970	1966	1961
Population		17,200	15,950	14,800	12,830
Live Births	No. Adj. Rate	313 21.7	326 24.3	373 26.7	225 18.2
Stillbirths	No. Rate	3 9.0	6 18.0	3 8.0	3 13.2
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	No.	316	332	376	228
Illegitimate Births % of Live Births	No. Rate	13 4.0	23 7.0	14 3.8	8 3.7
Total Infant Deaths	No. Rate	6 19.0	7 21.0	7 18.8	3 13.3
Neonatal Deaths	No. Rate	5 16.0	6 18.0	5 13.4	2 8.9
Maternal Deaths	No. Rate	Nil 0.0	Nil 0.0	Nil 0.0	Nil 0.0
Total Deaths	No. Adj. Rate	195 13.1	211 15.3	196 14.4	196 16.5

TABLE 2
CAUSES OF DEATH

Causes	M	F	1971 Total	1970 Total	1969 Total
Other Forms Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	1
Syphilis and its Sequelae	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	-	3	3	7	4
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	1	-	1	11	6
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	3	3	1	7
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	-	-	1	2
Leukaemia	1	1	2	-	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	12	7	19	16	19
Benign Growths	-	-	-	-	2
Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1	4	3
Anaemias	1	2	3	-	-
Other Diseases of Blood	-	-	-	2	-
Mental Disorders	-	1	1	1	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	-	-	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	1	4	8	4
Hypertensive Disease	1	1	2	5	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	28	11	39	44	38
Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	4	9	7	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	23	2	43	28	31
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	7	14	13	9
Influenza	-	1	1	4	1
Pneumonia	5	5	1	14	11
Bronchitis and Emphysema	9	5	14	18	16
Asthma	-	-	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2	4	5
Peptic Ulcer	-	1	1	1	5
Intestinal Obstruction/Hernia	-	-	-	2	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	2	-	-

TABLE 2 CONT'D.

Causes	M	F	1971 Total	1970 Total	1969 Total
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	-	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1	2	2	5
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	1	-	-
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	2	-	2	1	-
Congenital Anomalies	1	2	3	1	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	-	1	1	2	5
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	2	3	2
Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	2	1	3	3	-
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	3	3	2	2
All Other Accidents	1	-	1	3	2
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	-	1	1	-
Total	19	86	195	211	202

TABLE 3

DEATHS - BY AGE GR UPS

YEARS	1971		Total	1970 Total	1969 Total
	M	F			
Under 1	2	4	6	7	8
1 - 4	1	1	2	-	3
5 - 14	1	-	1	-	2
15 - 24	-	-	-	1	1
25 - 34	-	-	-	1	1
35 - 44	2	1	3	-	-
45 - 54	6	4	10	15	14
55 - 64	25	10	35	40	39
65 - 74	37	25	62	67	53
75 and over	35	41	76	80	81
Total	19	86	195	211	202

TABLE 4

INFANT MORTALITY - 1971

Cause of Death	Under 1 Day	1 to 5 Days	1 to 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	4 to 12 Months	Total
Congenital Anomalies	-	2	-	1	-	3
Birth Injury, Prematurity, Difficult Labour	1	-	-	-	-	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality (Pneumonia)	1	1	-	-	-	2
Total	2	3	-	1	-	6

TABLE 5

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1971

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total Cases at all Ages	0 +	1 +	3 +	5 +	10 +	15 +	25 +	45 +	65 and over
Dysentery	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	17	-	1	1	2	4	4	4	1	-
Measles	134	8	41	46	33	2	2	2	-	-
Meningitis, Acute	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	5	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -										
Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	162	10	45	48	40	6	6	6	1	-

TABLE 6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - YEARLY TOTALS

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	1971	1970	1966	1961
Dysentery	1	2	52	12
Food Poisoning	-	4	2	1
Infective Jaundice *	17	16		
Measles	134	169	221	185
Meningitis, Acute *	2	-		
Pneumonia +				1
Polionyelitis, Acute	-	-	-	3
Scarlet Fever	6	9	12	9
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary	-	3	4	6
Non-Pulmonary	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	2	10	-	1
TOTALS ...	162	214	291	219

* Notifiable from 1/10/68

+ Notifiable up to 30/9/68

TABLE 7

CASES NOTIFIED AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1971

AGE	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary M F		Non-Pulmonary M F		Pulmonary M F		Non-Pulmonary M F	
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 8

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

Dwelling houses inspected for defects -

Public Health Acts	379
Housing Acts	159

Other Housing Act Visits -

Housing Survey	184
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Other Public Health Act Visits -

Drain Inspections and tests	409
Sewers	22
Water Supply	46
Insect Infestations	109
Animal Nuisances	11
Accumulations	27
Offensive Odours	28
Piggeries	4
Dirty Houses	10
Miscellaneous	145
Interviews	134
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisonings	40
Noise Nuisances	39
Moveable Dwellings	11

<u>Pet Shops -</u>	6
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<u>Animal Boarding Establishments -</u>	4
---	---

Factories Acts -

Factories with mechanical power	36
Factories without mechanical power	1
Other premises	6

Offices and Shops Act -

Inspections	83
-------------	----

Carried forward ... 1,893

TABLE 8 Cont'd.

	Brought forward	...	1,893
<u>Food Premises -</u>			
General grocers			66
Green grocers			37
Fishmongers			6
Butchers and cooked meats			56
Bakehouses			27
Confectioners shops			13
Fried fish shops			28
Sweet shops			11
Licensed premises			12
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars			10
Canteens and school kitchens			13
Market food stalls			218
Ice cream - sale			15
Ice cream - vehicles			16
Milk distributors			19
Slaughterhouses			171
<u>Sampling -</u>			24
<u>Food Inspections -</u>			15
<u>Atmospheric Pollution -</u>			
Smoke observations			4
Visits to boiler plant			10
Houses - Smoke Control			37
Smoke nuisances			35
Grit and dust nuisances			6
<u>Rodent Control -</u>			526
<u>Refuse Collection and Disposal -</u>			
Depot			207
Tips			270
General			1,274
<u>Civic Amenities Act -</u>			30
<u>Market</u>			133
			<hr/>
			5,790
			<hr/>
Nuisances or defects discovered	...	...	461
Nuisances or defects remedied	...	...	479
Preliminary notices served	...	...	57
Statutory notices served	...	...	10

TABLE 9

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY CONDITION

Houses and farms	6,606
Houses without through ventilation	23
Houses back-to-back	8
Pail closets	29
Water closets	7,007
Waste water closets	2
Ashbins	7,154
Privies (not privy middens)	2
Septic tanks	14

TABLE 10

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

Aircraft Components	1
Bacon, Boning and Rolling	1
Bakers	6
Boat Builders	1
Cotton Spinning	5
Other Textile Manufacturers	1
Cotton Waste Sorting	2
Carbon Works	1
Dodgen Cars	1
Electric Lamp Works	2
Joiners and Builders	3
Ladies Sewing	1
Light Engineering	20
Machinists	2
Motor Repair Garages	6
Printers	2
Rope and Twine Works	1
Skip and Packing Case Makers	2
Stockinette Maker	1
Slaughterhouses	1
Vehicle Builders	1
Others	16
	<hr/>
	77

TABLE 11

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PART I

Premises	Number on register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written notices	
Factories without mechanical power	1	1	-	-
Factories with mechanical power	69	36	-	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	7	6	-	-
Totals	77	43	-	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		Prosecutions
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-

OUT WORK - PART II
SECTIONS 133 AND 134

- N I L -

TABLE 12

RODENT CONTROL

		Type of Property	
		Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1.	Number of properties in district	7,539	43
2.	a. Total number of properties inspected following notification	215	4
	b. Number infested by (i) Rats	64	4
	(ii) Mice	151	-
3.	a. Total number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	102	14
	b. Number infested by (i) Rats	2	2
	(ii) Mice	7	1

TABLE 3

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS -

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly reg. during the year	No. of reg. premises at end of year	No. of reg. premises receiving a general inspection during year.
Offices	-	13	3
Retail Shops	1	50	14
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	1	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	13	3
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	77	22

TABLE 14

II USING STATISTICS

Number of new dwellings erected during the year:-

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| 1. By the local authority | 87 |
| 2. By other bodies or persons | 136 |

With State assistance under the Housing Acts

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. By the local authority | - |
| 2. By other bodies or persons | - |

Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects | 528 |
| Number of inspections made for the purpose | 722 |
| 2. Dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which:- | |
| Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made | 37 |
| Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have not yet been made | 259 |
| 3. Number of dwellinghouses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit | 57 |

Clearance areas:-

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Number of dwellinghouses demolished during year | |
| Unfit houses | 82 |
| Other houses | - |
| 2. Number of persons displaced | 177 |

TABLE 14 Cont'd.

Houses not included in Clearance Areas:-

1. Houses demolished or closed during year:-

Housing Act, 1957

Demolished as a result of formal or
informal procedure (Section 17)

Local authority owned houses certified
unfit by Medical Officer of Health

Closed as a result of closing orders
under Sections 16 (4) and 17 (1)

Number of	
Houses	Persons Displaced
11	10
-	-
7	18

Repairs during the year:-

Number of Houses

Unfit houses made fit:-

After informal action by local authority	1
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	5
After formal notice under Sections 9 (1) and 16 (1) Housing Act, 1957	
(a) by owner	-
(b) by local authority	-

Other houses in which defects were remedied:-

After informal action by local authority	45
After formal notice under Public Health Acts	6
After formal notice under Sections 9 (1) and 16 (1) Housing Act, 1957	
(a) by owner	-
(b) by local authority	-

TABLE 14 Cont'd.

STANDARD AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

HOUSING ACT, 1969.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Action during year:-

- a) Submitted by private individual to local authority
- b) Approved by local authority
- c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry
- d) Finally approved by Ministry
- e) Work completed
- f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above

No. of dwellinghouses or buildings affected	
	28
	14
	-
	-
	8
	-

HOUSING ACTS, 1961, 1964 and 1969.

STANDARD GRANTS

Action during year:-

- a) Application submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard
- b) Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard
- c) Total applications approved by local authority
- d) Work completed

No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
	87
	-
	73
	73

TABLE 15
FOOD PREMISES

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
Bakers and confectioners	13
Fried fish shops	11
Meat shops (Butchers, tripe, etc.)	16
Greengrocers	15
Grocers and provision dealers	44
Sweets and soft drinks	19
Public houses, restaurants, canteens and snack bars	37
	<hr/>
Total	<u>155</u>

Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16 of
the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Meat Products	12	45
Confectioners and Bakehouses	8	27
Ice Cream - Sale	37	29
Ice Cream - Manufacture	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>58</u>	<u>103</u>

Number of Hawker's Food Storage Premises, registered under
Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General
Powers) Act, 1951

	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Greengrocers	4	4
Meat Salesmen	2	3
Confectioners	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

TABLE 16

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	468	14	-	154	-
Number inspected	468	14	-	154	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	27	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	5.77	-	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Total weight of carcase meat and organs condemned ... 2 cwts. 88 lbs.

TABLE 17

OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND COND-TIONED

<u>Nature of Food</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Tinned Meat	6 lbs.
Tinned Potatoes	57 lbs.
Frozen Meat	130 lbs.
Frozen Fish	159 lbs.
Frozen Vegetables	193 lbs.
Frozen Confectionery	36 lbs.
Ice Cream	47 lbs.
Bacon	105 lbs.
Mutton	<u>33</u> lbs.
Total	... .. <u>766</u> lbs.

TABLE 18

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955Samples obtained for Analysis

51 Milk	1 Tuna Fish canned
1 Flour Cakes	1 Dressed Crab canned
1 Cheese Spread	1 Aspic Jelly
1 Plain Flour	1 Chicken Liver Paste
1 Beef with Vegetable Soup canned	1 Pepper
1 Ground Rice Mix	1 Cinnamon
1 Cream of Chicken Soup canned	1 Meringue Mix
1 Gelatine	2 Pappadams (Curry Crisps)
1 French Mustard	1 Butter
1 Salmon canned	2 Cheese

Samples not found to be genuine

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Flour Cakes	Contained a layer measuring approximately 30 square centimetres approximately 1/8 inch below the surface of the darker crust of bann cake (the quantity of stained crumb, weighing about 5½ grammes) and consisting almost entirely of carbonised wheat starch - no actual dirt (oil, rust etc. present).	Complainant and Baker informed
Cheese Spread	The crystals present were not glass but crystals of the nature of disodium hydrogen phosphate - on further standing they would effloresce to a white powder.	Complainant informed

TABLE 18 Cont'd.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Pappadams (Curry Crisps)	Contained a surface area of staining, comprising atmospheric dirt (carbon, amorphous, rust, etc.) measuring approximately twelve square inches marked in the pattern of a road vehicle tyre together with a similar marking covering only a fifth of the area on another of the wafers, and three embedded human hairs, altogether rendering the food not of the substance demanded by a purchaser.	Fined £60
Pappadams (Curry Crisps)	Contained fragments of a beetle, Tribolium destructor, embedded in one wafer and together weighing 3 milligrams; and a human hair protruding for a length of 1.2 cm. from another wafer, jute fibre protruding from another wafer, and rust stains on two other wafers.	Costs £26
Informal Milk	Contained moist dirt (derived from paper) 2.1 parts per 100,000. The sample was slightly deficient in its solids-not-fat content and contained a quantity of vegetable matter derived from paper which equalled the former limit for moist dirt in milk	Vendor cautioned complainant informed
Informal Milk	Contained fragments of cork from bottle cap liner - otherwise genuine.	No Action

